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SUMMARY.

The metabolism studies in this series of cases show a tendency for the boys to fall within, or very close to, the standard variations, the greatest deviation being in the calories per kilogram of body weight. The metabolism of the female infants, on the other hand, ran higher, and, with few exceptions, fell more than 10 per cent above the average, but are not outside of the extreme normal variation. This difference in the metabolism of the different sexes is in accord with what Benedict and Talbot[2] found in their series of observations; that is, that it was much more difficult to predict the metabolism of female than of male infants, and that the deviation from the average was much greater in the former than in the latter.

The results of the findings of this study on the basal metabolism of infants fed on dry milk powder show either a normal or a slight elevated "basal" metabolism. Coincident with most of the cases of an elevated metabolism, there was an elevation in temperature to 99° to 100° F.; but, as far as the writer has been able to determine, such slight elevations of temperature are not sufficient to explain the slight increase in the metabolism.

Case 11 had been vaccinated against smallpox six days previous to the metabolism determination. There is no published data on the effect of vaccination on the metabolism, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the metabolism would be more likely to increase on the tenth or twelfth day during the "take" rather than earlier.

All precautions were taken to insure quiet periods; and careful pulse and kymograph and visual records were kept of the infants during the metabolism periods to warrant recording the results as purely "basal" findings.

The basal metabolism of this series of infants fed on dry milk powder mixtures tends to be slightly higher than that of average normal infants, but is within normal limits. This may have been due to the relatively high protein content of the food, but the deviations from the average are not great enough to permit any striking conclusions to be drawn.

INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Official information relative to the occurrence of influenza in England, received by cable January 17, 1922, states that the disease is prevalent in several parts of England and is spreading. The epidemic period is short in each area affected, being from four to six weeks. The type of disease is stated to be of a much milder form than was that of the epidemic of 1918. Broncho-pneumonia is reported to be the chief complication.

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[2] Benedict and Talbot: Carnegie Ins., Washington, Pub. No. 302.

Outbreaks similar to that in England are reported from continental Europe, and the British authorities believe that further general spread is probable.

According to information dated January 4, 1922, received from an officer of the Public Health Service and based on German newspaper reports, epidemic influenza is prevailing in Berlin, Baden, Mannheim, and Wurttemberg, and it is stated that the hospital facilities in Berlin are being overtaxed with the care of influenza patients.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 7, 1922.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Jan. 7, 1922, and corresponding week, 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, Jan. 10, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Jan. 7, 1922.	Corresponding week, 1921.
Policies in force	48,628,495	45,142,899
Number of death claims	6,740	7,362
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7.2	8.5

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Jan. 7, 1922, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, Jan. 10, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1921.	Week ended Jan. 7, 1922.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1921.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Jan. 7, 1922.[2]
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Jan. 7, 1922.	Corresponding week, 1921.	
Total	26,586,734	6,907	13.5	13.6	915	957	....
Akron, Ohio	[3] 208,435	31	7.8	8.4	9	4	95
Albany, N. Y	115,071	35	15.9	12.2	4	3	90
Atlanta, Ga	207,473	66	16.6	13.8	8	6	....
Baltimore, Md	750,864	228	15.8	14.2	31	30	87
Birmingham, Ala	186,133	45	12.6	17.1	7	10	....
Bridgeport, Conn	[3] 143,555	32	11.6	13.6	4	6	50
Buffalo, N. Y	519,608	128	12.8	12.7	18	22	71
Cambridge, Mass	110,444	34	16.1	14.6	7	7	128
Camden, N. J	119,672	36	15.7	10.9	6	4	92
Chicago, Ill	2,780,655	633	11.9	12.6	96	117	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	403,418	123	15.9	16.9	9	10	60
Cleveland, Ohio	831,138	199	12.5	11.3	21	17	54
Columbus, Ohio	245,358	58	12.3	14.5	5	4	53
Dallas, Tex	165,282	58	18.3	12.0	9	4	....
Dayton, Ohio	[3] 152,559	38	13.0	7.9	4	5	68
Denver, Colo	263,152	97	19.2	19.6	7	6	....
Detroit, Mich	1,070,450	236	11.5	12.8	46	58	89
Fall River, Mass	120,668	28	12.1	18.6	4	4	56
Fort Worth, Tex	111,423	15	7.0	....	1	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	141,197	29	10.7	12.6	2	4	33
Houston, Tex	144,340	48	17.3	11.9	9	3	....
Indianapolis, Ind	325,632	95	15.2	14.1	7	18	53
Jersey City, N. J	302,788	77	13.3	14.1	15	18	96
Kansas City, Kans	103,884	20	10.0	13.6	2	4	46
Kansas City, Mo	336,157	110	17.1	11.5	15	16	....
Los Angeles, Calif	614,160	189	15.3	16.6	14	17	58
Louisville, Ky	236,083	85	18.8	15.9	5	10	54

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1921. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1920.